

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We take from the New York Herald and the New York Sun the following items:

The steamship Great Western, Captain Matthews, arrived early this morning, after a passage of sixteen days and a half over the ocean.

Our advice by her to the 11th inst. inclusive, from Liverpool, and 10th from London. She brings 133 passengers. The news is important, especially in a commercial point of view.

The crops in Great Britain are short. There is hardly a mistake about this now. Owing to this, the price of wheat has risen to 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of barley to 10s. 6d. per bushel.

The railway mania knows no abatement; it appears, on the contrary, to increase. The daily press are reaping a rich harvest by the prodigious output. A leading morning paper, in the course of one week, at the present time, from the railroad advertisements, as much hard cash as the chief magistrate of the Union is paid annually for his public services.

The bishop of Exeter has called the attention of his clergy to the impropriety of being engaged in railway speculations.

During the last three months, no fewer than nine new railway newspapers have been established in England.

War with America for Oregon is now neither possible nor probable. England's millions look to us for bread and cotton, and the ministry are most anxious to settle all points of dispute between the two nations.

The grain markets, both here and elsewhere, will be seen, are on the rise. The London market of yesterday advanced considerably—nearly 2s. per quarter. The remarks which we have made on one or two occasions, that the market was in a state of over-heat, are now fully justified.

The present harvest will yield indifferently; and this, combined with the failure of the crop on many parts of the continent, from which we have, in former years, drawn a large portion of our supplies, cannot but result in a considerable increase in the price of grain.

The general failure of the potato crop, as we have before stated, one of the primary elements in this upward tendency of prices. It may be observed, however, that in England, the disease in the potato, in many districts, has nearly disappeared, leaving only a small scab behind, which will not materially injure the properties of that valuable tuber.

The cotton market is dull—more so than at the sailing of the last steamer. There is less business doing, and prices have a drooping tendency. The same causes are in operation to keep the market down as we pointed out in our last publication; nor is anything likely to revive it but the receipt of a new crop.

The accounts on this head from the other side are looked for with much avidity; they will be analyzed, it is needless to say, with the most searching minuteness; and as the cry of the "wolf" has been raised on the subject of the cotton crop, it must be actually at the door before his growl will excite much attention. Still, holders, in the present state of the market, have no great disposition to push their stocks forward; and to this cause may be attributed the trifling decline, as compared with the business, which the staple has sustained.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, upon the whole, encouraging. In the woolen districts of Yorkshire business is brisk, and the same may be said of Lancashire, Manchester, and the neighborhood. The price of iron continues to advance, and on the manufactured article the dealers in Staffordshire have demanded, and obtained, an extra 10s. per ton, and pigs 10s. per ton.

The produce generally exhibit a firm and buoyant feeling. The laboring population of this country are well employed at the present moment, and, having money to spend, they apply it to the purchase, first of the necessities, and lastly the luxuries of life.

There is no cloud on the horizon, and the good things of life to a greater extent than the English artisan and laborer when the state of his finances enables him—none that makes a greater outcry, or who distresses give greater uneasiness to his rulers, when he is in a state of poverty and distress.

The present is an eventful period in the history of Ireland. The repeal agitation, the meetings and process of the ultra Protestant party against the proceedings of the Irish executive, and the truly wonderful rally of the present, are all subjects worthy the careful consideration of the statesman, the philanthropist, and the Christian.

The meeting of the repeal association, on Monday last, was an exceedingly large one. The speaker was Mr. O'Connell, who was supplied by his son John, who acted as commander-in-chief upon the occasion. He apologized to the "Times" commissioners for the attack he had made upon him on the previous Monday, after which he was arrested, but to the great satisfaction of the power of making a successful attack upon American independence. The rent was announced at £232 6s. 4d.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.—The interest of the news comes in the accounts from Algeria and Italy. Abd-el-Kader, who seems determined to struggle with life, has already proved a sore scourge to France. Nothing but the hand of death, it is said, will induce him to give up the life of a free man, and the French expedition to Morocco last year, may now be seen in the destruction of the French force at Djemina-Chezone, amounting to 450 men. The command of the expedition was given to his post on the frontiers of Morocco, and cut to pieces. Only 14 escaped. Flushed with this triumph, the successful Abd-el-Kader rushed at higher game—attacked Gen. Carriague, at the head of a considerable force, and, although repulsed, succeeded in making the enemy feel the weight of his prowess.

SPAIN.—The Madrid Gazette publishes the text of a treaty of peace concluded between Spain and the republic of Chile, which is intended to settle the boundary between the two countries, and the independence of the republic of Chile is fully recognized by the Queen of Spain.

The negotiation with the republic of Chile was progressing slowly. A courier had been dispatched from Madrid with the reply of the government to the last demands of the Papal court, and with a declaration of its wish to see the questions in dispute brought to an end.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—Letters from Odessa confirm the accounts of the reverses experienced by the Russians in the Caucasus. The army of Prince Woronzow had arrived at Gerni, a fortress on the extreme frontier of the Caucasus.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 23d ult., describe a sanguinary conflict between the Russian division under General Schwarzh and the Lezgins. It appears that, after having severely chastised the village of Tasseh, which at all times has been a hotbed of rebellion, the Russian division, which is itself by its invincible energy, the general march on the 11th August, towards Auzach and Kapachin. The former place, when summoned, replied that it would only yield at the last extremity. Kapachin, which has been reinforced by the surrounding tribes, was also placed in a formidable state of defence. Hardly had the Russian vanguard begun to display the first files of its battalions, when the mountains, under the shelter of the intricate points, began to roll down enormous stones upon the aggressors. This proceeding three disorders into the ranks, and wounded a great number of men. The Russians were beginning to give way, but at the voice of their officers they rushed impetuously to combat. At length, after extraordinary efforts, they succeeded in taking possession of the entire chain of hills and fortified mounts, with the exception of one position, from which a dreadful fire of musketry was kept up. This position could not be carried until the following day. The Russians did not abandon it until they were at the last extremity, and then, as at Dargo, they retired in good order, leaving about 100 dead behind them.

The Russian troops displayed rare intrepidity in the face of the result, and it is to be hoped that the check of Prince Woronzow at Dargo.

DOMESTIC.

Correspondence of the Mobile Herald and Tribune.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Oct. 5, 1845.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with my promise, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of writing to you, albeit I have but little news to communicate, the Mexicans not yet having brought their fight to the sticking-point, and, until we can raise a fight with them some way or other, we shall have but few items which can possibly come under the head of "highly important and interesting from Texas."

All the troops which have arrived at St. Joseph's island have been transported to General Taylor's encampment. The difficulties which were at first experienced in conveying troops, etc., from the island to the encampment, have all been nearly overcome. The steamboat *Neva*, recently arrived, makes daily trips between the two places. The Monmouth and Augusta act as lighters to vessels which are compelled to remain outside the Aransas bar, and thus the troops are not so much inconvenienced as they were within a few hours after arriving off St. Joseph's, where, previously, they were detained several days.

The men are, generally speaking, in good health; but would appear to be everything but military and experience could suggest, has been resorted to by General Taylor to promote the comfort and safety of the officers and men under his command. The weather, thus far, has been exceedingly fine, and the encampment presents a beautiful appearance; but, as what is termed the "rainy season" approaches, many of the comforts now enjoyed may be expected to be in a great degree lessened, as, from the exposed situation of the encampment, the tents will afford but a slight protection from the inclemency of the weather. A building, well suited to the purpose, has been erected for an hospital, which will enable the sick, at least, to be sheltered.

The number of soldiers now at the encampment, I believe, is not at all unwieldy, and, in fact, it is a small army, which, with the arrival of the troops, will give the place quite a warlike appearance. The volunteers are fast accumulating themselves to the discipline of the regular army, and the general expression of great satisfaction at the prospect of the campaign. We have no expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, yet every preparation is made to meet any emergency that may occur. The Mexicans are permitted to carry on their trade at Corpus Christi, and are allowed to import goods from all parts of the world, but they are not permitted to import goods from the United States. A building, well suited to the purpose, has been erected for an hospital, which will enable the sick, at least, to be sheltered.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

THE TARIFF—No. 6.

Explanation.—The present tariff further considered.—It adds humbuggery to injustice.—The enormous amount it compels the people to pay in the shape of revenue to the government, and bounty to the manufacturer.

Before proceeding to the topics which I propose to discuss in this communication, I feel bound, in justice to myself, to pay a passing notice to a short communication which appeared in the "Union" of Monday evening, over the signature of "Verity," and which purported to come from some one residing in Boston.

It was rejoiced to have it in my power to welcome a fellow-laborer hailing from that quarter, and professing the great truths which I have been attempting to sustain. Concurring in sentiment and opinion, as we do, in relation to the operation and effects of the present tariff, I readily forgave him the criticism in which he was pleased to indulge upon my feeble efforts, although it was entirely unfounded, as I will now proceed to show.

The writer alleges that, in treating of the minimum duties, I "assumed the postulate" that the coarse goods are imported under the minimum; whereas, in truth, they are not, but are prohibited by the operation of the minimum duty. And the effect of this prohibition is, to give to the manufacturer a monopoly of the sale of the cheaper fabrics, and to enable him to increase their price to any amount he pleases, always taking care not to raise it so high as to enable the foreign manufacturer to introduce his fabrics, and thus compete with him in the American market at a remunerating profit. In other words, the effect of the minimum duty on coarse and cheap fabrics is to give a bounty to the manufacturer, while it adds not one cent to the revenues of the government.

If "Verity" had carefully read my communications, he would have seen that I assumed no such "postulate." But, on the contrary, I expressly stated, twice at least, in general terms, that the effect of the minimum duty was to prohibit the importation of the cheaper cotton fabrics on which it operated, thus enabling the manufacturer to increase the price of the domestic article, without contributing at all to the revenue of the government.

In my third number, after explaining what I understood to be a protective tariff, I added: "In some instances, the duties imposed by the existing tariff amount to total prohibition. I refer to the coarse kinds of cotton cloths, of which the manufacturers of this country now produce an ample supply. By this prohibitive duty, imposed through the aid of the fraudulent and cheating device of the minimum principle, the manufacturer is enabled to fix his own price upon the coarse fabrics, actually charging his own countrymen more for them than he sells them for in foreign markets. Thus, in respect to this article, all revenue is defeated."

Again, in my fourth number, after explaining the manner in which the minimum duty operates, I added: "The effect of this enormous duty is to exclude the coarse cottons from our market, and to leave the American manufacturer of those articles a complete monopoly of their sale."

It appears, therefore, that I assumed no such "postulate" that minimum duties were not prohibitive, (although the tariff assumes such a postulate), but, on the contrary, that they were, in respect to the coarser and cheaper manufactures of cotton, prohibitive; thus defeating all revenue from those descriptions of manufactures, and operating only to give a bounty to the manufacturer. All high duties operate in the same way. The ad valorem, as well as the specific and minimum, if sufficiently high upon the articles on which they are imposed, will prohibit or prevent their importation. The cheaper woolen fabrics, which are worn by the middling classes and the poor, are undoubtedly, to some extent, prohibited by the exorbitant ad-valorem duty of 40 per cent. imposed upon them. Therefore, I am happy to say, that there is a perfect concurrence of views between "Verity" and myself on this point, and that we both assume the same "postulate" in reference to the effects of high duties. He will see, in the course of this article, that I understand the manner in which high and prohibitory duties operate to defeat revenue, and to give a bounty to the manufacturer; thus, in fact, taxing the people enormously for the benefit of the manufacturer, and for the support of the government. But, as a preliminary topic, or rather one cognate to those I have already discussed, I must proceed to show the humbuggery of the present tariff.

It would seem to have been sufficient for the framers of the present tariff to hoodwink and delude the great mass of consumers out of enormous duties on articles consumed by them, through the aid of the fraudulent and cheating device of the minimum and specific duties. But those were not sufficient. The people must not only be deceived and cheated, but they must be humbugged. The framers of the tariff were conscious, if any expedient were not resorted to in order to divert the attention of the people from the enormous taxes which it imposed upon them, that they would not long submit to its oppressive exactions, but would speedily demand its repeal. And hence—the agricultural portion of them, at least—must be humbugged with a little pretended protection on the articles produced by them. Therefore, we find in the present tariff a duty of 25 cents per bushel imposed upon wheat, 50 cents per bushel on barley, 15 cents per bushel on rye, 10 cents per bushel on oats, 10 cents per bushel on Indian corn, 90 cents per hundredweight on Indian meal, 70 cents per hundredweight on wheat flour, 10 cents per bushel on potatoes, 3 cents per pound on cotton, &c., &c.

In order to exhibit this peculiar feature of the tariff of 1842 in a more striking light, I have prepared a table of the articles on which these humbug duties are imposed, exhibiting the quantity exported from this country, and the quantity imported, during the year ending June 30, 1844. It will show the farmers and planters the precise amount of protection which they derive from the humbug duties imposed by the existing tariff, pretendedly for their benefit:

TABLE.

Articles.	Quantity exported.	Quantity imported.	Rate of duty.
Wheat, bushels.	5,486,217	446	25
Wheat flour, bbls.	1,436,274	348	10
Indian corn, bushels.	926,262	5	10
Indian meal, bbls.	247,582	3	10
Rye meal, bbls.	39,000	none	10
Potatoes, bushels.	182,330	100,726	10
Cotton, pounds.	67,034,370	10,800,017	3
Soy.	4,732,731	hard, 29,874; soft, 6,815	10
Tallow.	9,311,962	6,815	10
Butter.	3,261,962	1,815	10
Indian meal, bbls.	247,582	3	10
Ref. bbls.	106,474	309,739	10
Ham and bacon, lbs.	3,866,978	26,490	3

Of the cotton imported, 10,801,478 lbs. were from Texas.

Thus, it will be seen, from the table above, that of the principal agricultural staples of the country, an immensely greater quantity were exported to foreign countries, than were imported into this country, of the articles of a like kind coming in competition with them; thus showing that the farmers and planters of this country produce a large surplus of those articles beyond the consumption of the country, which must find a market abroad, or perish upon their hands. How, then, is it to talk about protecting articles of which we produce a large surplus, and which must find consumers in foreign countries! How can the foreign producer of cotton afford to bring his commodity to this country, and compete with the American planter, who can undersell him in any market the world! How absurd is it to talk of protecting wheat, when our farmers raise millions of bushels more than can

be consumed in this country, and which they can sell at a lower rate than any other wheat-growers in the world. And how ridiculous, not to say insulting, to the farmer, it is to talk to him about a protective duty of ten cents per bushel on potatoes, when he is glad, in good seasons, to sell them to the starch manufacturer at from ten to twelve cents per bushel, as thousands do in the middle and northern States. How absurd to talk of protecting butter, cheese, lard, beef, pork, &c., when our farmers raise millions upon millions of pounds more than can be consumed in this country, which they must export to other countries. Yet these duties—humbug duties, they deserve to be called—are introduced into the present tariff by its framers, to reconcile them to the enormous bounties which it compels them to pay to the manufacturer, the iron-master, the sugar-planter, the salt-boiler, and even to the pin-maker; for the whole nation of women are put under contribution, in order to raise tribute for the benefit of one or two pin-makers in Rhode Island, where white men are treated like slaves, and robbed of that glorious badge of American citizenship, the right of suffrage.

Thus the leading features of the present tariff seem to be made up of deception, fraud, humbuggery, and oppression.

It remains to be seen whether the farmers and planters of this country will allow themselves to be duped, by the humbug protection held out to them, into the support of a law which is daily robbing them of their substance, and transferring it to comparatively a few capitalists protected by the present tariff.

I shall now proceed to show the enormous amount which the tariff yearly taxes the people of this country, in the shape of duties to the government, and bounties to the manufacturers.

If the system of raising revenue by duties on imports exacted no more from the people than the amount of the duties imposed on the commodities on which it operated, it would be relieved of very much of the objection which now exists against such a system in any form. But, in addition to the revenue which it raises for the government, it compels the people to pay on those articles of which an adequate supply is not produced in this country, at least four times as much more, in the shape of bounties to the manufacturer.

I assume that the imposition of a duty enhances the price of the commodity on which it is imposed, in a proportion very nearly the same as the amount of the duty. Nothing but folly or audacity would prompt any person possessed of sanity, to deny this proposition. The manufacturers are not such wiseacres as to desire high duties, if they were to reduce the prices of their fabrics. None but the simpletons and the knaves of the protective school advance such doctrines. I shall therefore proceed in my argument upon the assumption that the duty increases *pro rata* the price of the commodity on which it is imposed. Thus, the duty of 40 per cent. imposed by the present tariff upon a yard of woolen broad-cloth, costing in England \$2, would add to its price 80 cents. Therefore, when it passed the customhouse of this country, its cost, in consequence of the duty, would be \$2.80. This duty of 80 cents goes into the treasury of the United States, in the shape of revenue.

But this is not the whole effect of the duty. The importing merchant advances this 80 cents to the government; and, when he sells the cloth to the retailer, he charges his profit of 10 per cent. (or whatever it may be) on the 80 cents duty which he has paid, as well as on the first cost of the cloth. In the hands of the retailer, the elements of the cost are as follows, viz: \$2 for the cloth, 80 cents for the duty, 20 cents (being 10 per cent. profit to the importer) on the cloth, and 8 cents (being 10 per cent. profit on the duty) which the importer has paid and charged to the retailer. Thus the cost to the retailer is \$3.08. But he must have his 30 per cent. profit; and thus the cloth, when it reaches the consumer, costs the latter \$3.99. If the cloth had been taxed with no duty, it would have cost the consumer as follows: first cost in England, \$2; profit of the importer, 10 per cent.—equal to 20 cents; making, in the whole, \$2.20; profit to the retailer, 30 per cent. on the last named sum—making the whole cost to the consumer \$2.84. This sum, deducted from the \$3.99, shows precisely the amount which the consumer has to pay in consequence of the duty, which is \$1.15 more than the amount of the duty. Even this could be borne with patience, if it were not attended with a still more unjust effect. In consequence of the duty, the price of the domestic fabric, coming in competition with the imported one, is increased in precisely the same ratio. But, instead of that increase of price which is also a tax on the consumer, going into the treasury, it goes into the pockets of the manufacturer, and is, in fact, no more than a gratuity or bounty to him.

I will now proceed to make a practical application of the analytical principles which I have attempted to elucidate, to certain commodities imported from other countries, and their correlatives of domestic manufacture or production, in order to demonstrate the amount which the consumer pays in consequence of the duties imposed upon them in the shape of revenue to the government, and the immensely greater amount which he pays, in the shape of bounty, to the home manufacturer.

I take the importations of the year ending June 30, 1844, and the amount of domestic manufactures as shown by the census of 1840, with 12 per cent. added thereto, for increased production during the four subsequent years. I begin with—

Woolen manufactures.—The amount of woolen manufactures imported into the country during the year ending June 30, 1844, (exclusive of blankets, paying specific duties), and worsted goods, yarns, mits, &c., was.....\$5,445,632

The amount of duties collected on this sum, at 40 per cent., was.....\$2,178,260

To the amount of duty, add 10 per cent. upon the duty for the importer's profits, and 20 per cent. for the retailer's, viz. 30 per cent.....653,478

Thus it appears that the original cost of the imported article is increased over 50 per cent. when it reaches the consumer. It increases the price of the domestic article in the same proportion. We will now see the whole amount paid by the people of this country, in consequence of the duty imposed on the foreign article.

I take the amount of the woolen manufacture in 1840, as appears by the census tables, which is.....\$90,696,999

To which I add 12 per cent. for the increased production during the last 4 years.....4,453,639

Thus the quantity of woolen manufacture in this country in 1840, was 155,110,638 pounds; to which add 12 per cent. for increased production in 1844, making, in the whole, 172,724,106; which, at the cost of the foreign article, which will average about 4 cents per pound, would be worth \$6,948,964. In consequence of the duty, the whole quantity of the domestic article would be increased 24 cents per pound, which increase would amount to.....\$4,341,602

Add 30 per cent. to this sum, for the profits of the sugar-planter and retailer, which they are enabled to charge in consequence of the duty, amounting to.....1,302,480

To this is to be added the amount of duty on the foreign article, and the profits of the importer and manufacturer on the duty.....\$6,948,964

To which add 30 per cent. for the profits of the importer and retailer on the duty, amounting to.....1,302,480

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Cotton manufactures.—The whole amount of cotton manufactures imported in 1844, was.....\$13,641,478

On which was levied a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, amounting (in consequence of the minimum valuations, which raised the average duty much higher than 30 per cent.) to.....\$4,999,401

To which are to be added the profits of the importer and retailer on the duty, viz. 30 per cent., amounting to.....1,499,800

Which sum is a little over 47 per cent. on the first cost, in consequence of the duty.....\$6,499,201

The whole value of the cotton manufacture in this country, in 1840, was.....\$46,350,453

To which add 12 per cent. for increased production during the last four years, 5,563,054

The cost of which will be increased to the consumer, in consequence of the duty on the foreign article, 47 per cent., amounting to.....\$24,938,878

To this sum add the duty on the imported manufactures, and the profits of the importer and retailer on the duty, estimated at 30 per cent.....6,499,201

And the whole sum is.....\$30,988,099

Thus are the people of this country compelled to pay the enormous sum of \$30,988,099 in order to get \$4,999,401 into the treasury. In other words, they pay \$4,999,401 in the shape of duty to the government, and \$24,938,878 in the shape of bounty to the cotton manufacturers.

Iron, pig and bar.—The quantity of pig iron imported in 1844 was 14,944 tons, at the original cost of \$200,562, or about \$13.60 per ton. The amount of duty, at 50 per cent, was \$7,473,100, or about 50 per cent. added to the cost of the iron, in consequence of the duty